THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1809. No. 1168.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Eastern District, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 20th inst.—A LOT, or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pitsburgh; it being the one third part of a Lot marked in the general plan of said town, No. 329 containing on Fourth-street forty feet, and extending back with parallel lines by lot No. 328, eighty-four feet and six inches; on which are erected a small brick and frame house, a kitchen, a well of water, and brick coppersmith shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hamsher, deceased, and to be sold by me

Wm. WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Feb. 8, 1809.

Mathematical Instruments.

Zadok Cramer, as agent for
THOMAS BIGGS,
Mathematical & Optical Instrument Maker,
No. 66, South Second Street,
Philadelphia,

WILL receive orders and have them executed as soon as the distance will permit, for any article the said Biggs makes or may have on hand, viz. Surveying Compasses, of the minute or nonius description, and of the plain kind, made by R. Rittenhouse, T. Whitney, and of his own manufacture, of the most complete workmanship, and warranted good in all respects. Cases of Instruments, two or four pole Chains, Protractors, Plotting Scales, Gunter's Scales, single Dividers, sets of plotting instruments without cases, Quadrants, Sextants, Telescopes, Perspective Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Reading and Burning Glasses, Brass parallel rulers, Globes, Gauging rules and rods, Prisms, tubes of brass, &c. &c.

Orders for the above, or any other of the mathematical or optical kind, will be thankfully received at Zadok Cramer's Book Store, Market street, Pittsburgh

Feb. 2, 1309.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 cents,)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,
THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED
AND THE
SURE ANCHOR CAST:
A SERMON,
Occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,
Preached at Newburyport,
BY THE REV. JOHN MURRAY:
To which is added
THE LAST JUDGEMENT,
A Poem, by Dr. Watts.

THIS pamphlet is richly worth the attention of every man who wishes to promote the principles of piety, virtue, and moral duty in his family. Its style is peculiarly fascinating to young people, and the author's address to the widow of the deceased, is feeling, consoling, and sympathetic, and his admonitions to the orphan children do great credit to his heart.

Jan. 4, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Alleg'eny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 4th day of February next,—

One equal and undivided fourth part of the following described five several tracts or pieces of land, situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, in the county of, formerly, Westmoreland, now Allegheny, viz.—One of them known by the No. 1, beginning at the mouth of Girty's Run, emptying into the Allegheny, thence up the said river ninety-six perches to an elm tree, thence by reserved land west fourteen perches and a half to a post, south twenty-six perches to a mulberry tree, and west one hundred and seventy-one perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2, north one hundred and thirty-two perches to a post, thence by lots No. 4 and 5 east three hundred and seventy perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence down the same one hundred and forty-three perches to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and thirty acres and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 2, adjoining the foregoing, containing two hundred and fifteen acres and sixty-four perches, and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 3, adjoining the foregoing lot No. 2, containing two hundred acres and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 34, adjoining lots No. 40, 33, 28 and 35, containing two hundred acres and allowance—And one other of them known by the No. 35, adjoining the foregoing lot No. 34, containing two hundred acres and allowance. The said undivided fourth part of the foregoing described lots of land, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Boyd, by me.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sh'ff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 25, 1809.

Came to the place of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, in October last, *Three Boar Sheats*—two of them of a blue colour, the other white; not ear marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

DAVID CLARK.

Feb. 6, 1809.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

Six Cents Reward

And no charges will be paid for apprehending an apprentice to the subscriber named WILLIAM MARSHALL, aged fourteen years.—Had on when he went away, a new fur hat, brown cloth jacket and vest, olive corded pantaloons, &c. He is much marked with the small-pox, has dark hair and hazle eyes. All persons are forbid harbouring the said apprentice at their peril.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,
Corner of Market and Second Streets.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1809.

Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.*

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS
SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

BOSTON, *January* 25.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The town assembled yesterday at 10 o'clock, agreeably to adjournment, when the committee appointed the day before reported the draft of a memorial to the legislature of this commonwealth, contemplated in the resolutions adopted—[A copy of this memorial cannot be obtained until after it is presented to the General Court.]

This report occasioned another debate, which continued until two o'clock. It was advocated by the hon. Messrs. Dexter and Otis, and Mr. Channing, and was opposed by Messrs. Eustace and Blake. The debate was animated, and the question to adopt the memorial as reported, passed by a majority of seven-eighths of the crowded assembly, and the selectmen were directed to present the same to the legislature.

When this had passed, captain Daniel Sargeant rose, and after a very able and lucid developement of the conduct of the general government, and the baneful tendency of their measures, particularly that of the late act for enforcing the embargo, he begged leave to offer the following additional resolutions, which he read in his place, and which were seconded and presented to the chair. They were then read by the moderator, and passed without debate by the same commanding majorities by which the other proceedings were carried.

The following is an attested copy of the resolutions, viz:—

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the town have expressed in their memorial to the legislature of this state, their opinions on the aspect of our national affairs to the general system of policy adopted by the national government, and whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore existed on these subjects, yet all men who value personal security and civil liberty, must now concur in reprobating the arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical provisions of the act passed on the ninth of this month, for enforcing the embargo laws; and it is therefore expedient to declare most fully the sentiments and feelings of the town on this subject.

And whereas, this act is in many respects repugnant to the constitution of the United States, the state constitution, and to the fundamental principles of all free governments—

Inasmuch, as the enjoyment and use of our property, instead of being defined and protected by *standing laws*, are subjected to the arbitrary will of the president, and to the caprice, the ignorance or malevolence of officers, who may be appointed by him, who are authorised to refuse to *one* citizen, what is permitted to *another*; and to interdict at one time, what was allowable and lawful at another.

Instead of being "secure from unreasonable searches and seizures," we are exposed to the arbitrary power of those officers, who, at their own discretion, or according to secret instructions which they are bound to obey, are authorised to violate all our possessions, to seize any property which they may think fit to consider suspicious, and detain it until bonds are given, to any amount which they may choose to require.

An attempt is even made to deprive us of all remedy, by having recourse to the laws and courts of justice, where if we complain of injuries committed under this act by an officer of the United States, he is to be justified and defended, not according to *public* and *standing laws*, but by *secret* and *changeable* instructions from the president.

By this act one citizen is liable to be seriously punished for the conduct of another, with whom he has no connexion whatever, and over whom he has no controul.

Owners of vessels laden under the inspection of custom house officers, with special permission of the collectors, and the express sanction of the laws, are now treated as offenders, are subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties and losses, and are liable even to forfeit the whole, in consequence of a proceeding which was at *the time* lawful and justifiable.

When exposed by inevitable accident to the rigorous penalties of this act, the citizen is required to exculpate himself by a species of evidence in many cases impossible to be produced, and is then left to sue for mercy and pardon to the STAR CHAMBER decision of an executive officer.

And finally by this act, our property may be seized and detained by military force; thereby preventing a resort to the civil tribunals and laws of the country, and destroying the subordination of the military to the civil authority: the standing army and militia may be employed for this purpose by any petty officer empowered by the administration, who may thus at their pleasure involve us in all the horrors of a civil war, or expose us to the more dreadful alternative of a permanent military despotism.

Therefore, Resolved, That we will not voluntarily aid or assist in the execution of the act passed on the ninth of this month, for enforcing the several embargo laws; and all those who shall so assist in enforcing upon others the arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions of his act, ought to be considered as enemies to the constitution of the United States and of this state, and hostile to the liberties of of this people.

Resolved, That the raising of a large standing army in a time of profound peace, with the name and title of "*volunteers*," for the purpose of enforcing arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, and the attempt to place the military above the civil authority, (though it cannot overawe nor dismay this great and powerful people,) yet must be considered as dangerous to liberty, and ought to call forth the most pointed disapprobation of all its friends.

Resolved, That the example given by that veteran soldier, general Lincoln, and other undeviating patriots, in resigning offices intended to be prostituted to subserve the purposes of oppressing the citizens, and enforcing arbitrary edicts, ought to be imitated by all public officers, and that the habitants of this town, consider it as an highly honorable sacrifice of individual emolument to public welfare.

Voted, that these resolutions be adopted by the town, and printed in the public papers.

Attest,

WM. COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

ALBANY, (N. Y.) *Jan.* 23.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

SPIRIT OF '75.

The Federal Republicans of this county, in the exercise of a constitutional right, met last week in Ballston, to take into consideration the present unhappy situation of our country. The meeting consisted of more than 300 citizens—an assemblage, in point of numbers, rarely if ever witnessed is this county. The address and resolutions, which follow, passed unanimously.—To the friends of our country and constitutions, it will be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to learn, that in the county of Saratoga, where delusion has so long blinded our best patriots, such a number should come forward, and give a public testimony of their disapprobation to the pernicious measures that have been adopted by our present national administration.—*Waterford Gaz.*

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS
OF
INDEPENDENT AMERICANS.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans, of the county of Saratoga, held at the house of *Levi Benedict*, in Ballston, on Thursday the 12th day of January, 1809, agreeably to notice given, at which

Samuel De Forest, was chosen Chairman, and *Jesse Tracy*, Secretary.

When public affairs assume an aspect dangerous to our freedom and happiness, it becomes the duty of every freeman to express his sentiments respecting them, from which may arise candid deliberations and wise elections of the officers of the people, threatened by dangers from abroad, encouraged perhaps by the inertness of our present rulers, we cannot without the greatest apprehension witness the proceedings of our national legislature, while introducing into our country laws destructive of the constitution, and creating a military superiority over our courts of justice. Alarmed by this two-fold means of destruction to our national spirit and habitual independency, we deem it a duty we owe to our country, to sound the alarm, and induce, if possible, our fellow citizens, by a timely change of their pilots, to avoid the rocks against which we may be driven by the currents of misrepresentation, and the fiercer winds of party spirit. Attached as we are to the constitution of our country, and surrounded by combinations exerting every power to keep the people ignorant of their true interests, and to prevent freedom in elections, we cannot, without announcing our disapprobation, view those measures leading directly to the destruction of our government—Therefore,

1. RESOLVED, That we will support the constitution of the U. States and of this state.

2. Resolved, That it is patriotic and virtuous to obey the laws of our country, and at the same time to apprize our fellow citizens of the dangers which threaten our liberty.

3. Resolved, That we consider the report of Albert Gallatin, relative to the embargo laws, as leading to the most dangerous consequences—inasmuch as it contains principles destructive of the constitution, by not only abolishing the independent jurisdiction of each state, but by enforcing a law now well known to be conducive to no public good, but on the other hand to be the cause of the most distressing inconvenience to our citizens; and further, in as much as it recommends the establishment of a military power superior to the tribunals of justice—a state of things wholly unwarranted by the constitutions of our country, and contradictory to all the maxims and practises of our laws and habits.

4. Resolved, That the measures about to be taken by the government of the United States, respecting the establishment of an army of volunteers, are subversive of the constitution of the United States, as they contemplate the appointment of officers for that army by the president; whereas the right of appointing officers to the militia was reserved to the government of the individual states.

5. Resolved, That commerce is the corner stone of the constitution; the destruction of which must necessarily endanger the whole edifice.

6. Resolved, That from the destruction of our infant navy, from the abandonment of our

commercial interests, and from the embargo laws thus long continued, it evidently appears to us that the present administration entertain views hostile to the commerce of our country.

7. Resolved, That any combination formed in an elective government for the purpose of concealing from the view of the people political information, deserves the disapprobation and censure of every republican, as it assumes a right inconsistent with republicanism, and practises a means of deception necessary only for despotism and tyranny.

8. Resolved, That any arrangement made by public officers in loaning money or otherwise, by which the minds of voters may be influenced to pursue certain measures without investigation, is destructive of liberty and free elections.

9. Resolved, That we view the present situation of our political affairs as truly alarming, and as necessarily calling forth all the cool deliberation for forbearance, patriotism and virtue of the citizens, to avert the dangers likely to result from a system opposed to freedom and republicanism.

10. Resolved, That an adherence to the maxims of our WASHINGTON, and an imitation of the virtues of his administration, are the most likely means of removing the dangers of our situation.

11. Resolved, That the foregoing address and resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Independent American, Waterford Gazette, and Saratoga Advertiser.

SAMUEL DE FOREST, *Chairman.*
JESSEE TRACY, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 31.

TOWN-MEETING.

We congratulate the REAL FRIENDS of American Independence, Union and Commerce, throughout the U. States, on the result of the town-meeting held this morning. The assemblage of citizens, on this occasion, was unexampled. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest order; and terminated satisfactorily to the wishes and expectations of every American.

When the business had been closed, a number of hearty, patriotic tars, insisted on chairing their worthy and distinguished "*brother sailor,*" Commodore TRUXTON.—Accordingly, he was mounted on their shoulders, and accompanied by an immense procession, they thus moved to the Merchants' Coffee House, amidst reiterated acclamations.

From the balcony of the Coffee House, the Commodore, in a short address, expressed his high sense of the honor conferred on him; and after giving the commerce of the United States, with "*three times three*" hearty cheers, recommended, the meeting to disperse. We now subjoin the official report of the proceedings.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITY and COUNTY.

JANUARY 31, 1809.

A numerous body of Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, assembled in the State House Yard, in consequence of the call upon them to express their disapprobation of the EMBARGO, and of the "Enforcing Act"

Commodore THOMAS TRUXTON, was unanimously called to the chair, and George Clymer, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed to the meeting and adopted.

Whereas it is the Constitutional right of the people, peaceably to assemble together for the common good, and freely and unequivocally to offer their advice, and express their opinions with regard to the measures of government.—And whereas in the opinion of this meeting, the United States are now placed in a most critical and calamitous condition, in which national independence is endangered from abroad, and union and liberty are menaced at home, in which commerce is suspended, many of the usual pursuits of industry impeded, and the people thrown from high prosperity into great distress and privation.

In order therefore, to make known our sentiments to our rulers and our country,

Resolved, That the Union of the States formed by the wisdom which planned, and consecrated by the sacrifices of those who atchieved our independence, is endeared to us by every affection and remembrance which is gratifying to us as men, and by every interest and duty which we hold sacred as citizens; And that viewing it as the main Pillar of National Independence, individual happiness, and public security, we will steadily support it against all attacks, whatever may be the errors of the administration, and however severe the pressure which these errors may have occasioned.

Resolved, That we view with deep and unaffected concern the articles and publications which are daily used and resorted to, in order to disseminate unfounded suspicions and alarms, and to encourage the belief, that there is among those opposed to any of the measures of the present administration a spirit of disaffection to the union and Independence of these States. In the opinion of this meeting, all such publications and artifices, particularly, when sanctioned by men of high station and authority, have a direct and necessary tendency to increase the reliance of Foreign Nations in our internal divisions; to embitter the animosities of party, and by spreading the influence of terror and hatred, to disable the citizens from making a just and constitutional opposition to the unwise and destructive measures of government.

Resolved, That we deem a longer continuance of the laws imposing the Embargo as unjust, oppressive and impolitic. In our opinion, experience fully demonstrates, that the Embargo, as a measure of coercion, is weak, inefficient and useless; while a great and profitable trade may be carried on, notwithstanding the Orders and Decrees of the Belligerent Powers of Europe, it is dishonorable to abandon Rights to the Ocean, which form an essential part of our National Character and Independence.

Resolved, That we consider the act of Congress called "the Enforcing Law" to be a direct invasion of the established principles of civil liberty, and of the express provinces of the constitution; as arbitrary, and severe to a degree unnecessary, even to accomplish the objects for which the law is professed to have been enacted, as creating an enormous and dangerous augmentation of Executive influence and power, and as unnecessarily exposing the citizen to the miseries of civil discord, and military execution. That the ninth section of the act which authorises a ministerial officer, without *process of law*, to seize goods at his discretion under a pretence that there is *reason to believe* they are intended for exportation, or apparently on the way to the territories of a foreign power, is in our opinion a breach of the fourth article of the amendment to the constitution, which provides that the right of the people to be secure, in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and of the fifth article of the amendments which declares that no man "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due process of law"—That the 9th section is contrary to the true spirit of the constitution, inasmuch as it vests in the president a legislative authority, by giving to his instructions, in certain cases, the force of law. And that the 11th section of the act, violates a political and civil right, more sacred than any constitution, in authorising the Military to Fire upon the People, without the Sanction, or interposition of the Civil Authority.—The principal contained in this Section, if much further extended, might, with competent force, convert our government into an absolute despotism.

Resolved, That we are coolly and inflexibly determined to support the rights and liberties which have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors, or acquired by our own exertions, and that in maintaining this determination, we shall neither be shaken by the menaces of faction, nor influenced by the authority of power. But it is our earnest advice to our fellow citizens every where, to avoid and discourage violations of the Embargo Laws.—While the elective franchise remains pure and unimpaired, there must finally be a remedy for every grievance—and if, before this remedy can be applied, military force should be resorted to, the laws and independent tribunals of our country may yet afford redress.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a Memorial to Congress, in conformity with the foregoing Resolutions, to obtain the Signatures of our Fellow-Citizens thereto and transmit the same to Congress.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry into effect the last resolution:—*Thomas Truxton, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Timothy Paxson, Joshua Humphreys, Robert Waln, Benjamin R. Morgan, James Milnor, and Charles W. Hare.*

THOMAS TRUXTON. *Chairman.*
Attest. GEORGE CLYMER, *Sec'y,*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1809.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Robert Steele, JOHN M'DONALD, Jun. Esq Attorney at Law, to Miss MOLLY MORROW, daughter of Mr. William Morrow, all of this place.

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 3d inst. the order of the day on the motion to repeal the embargo, was called for. Mr. Troup moved for its indefinite postponement. The question was taken by ayes and noes and lost—ayes 63—noes 20.

The house went into committee of the whole on the resolution.

Mr. Mosely spoke a few minutes in support of an immediate repeal of the embargo; but against the issuing of letters of marque.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with the fourth of March, and carried—ayes 73.

After a speech from Mr. *Randolph* of about two hours, in which he advocated an immediate repeal of the embargo and allowing merchantmen to arm for defence alone, the question was taken on the first member of the resolution, as amended, and carried—ayes 73. [This part of the resolution relates merely to the removal of the embargo.]

The question then recurred on the second member, which goes to authorize issuing of letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. *Randolph* moved to strike out the words authorising letters of marque, and insert in the room thereof, a provision granting to vessels owned wholly by American citizens the privilege of arming to defend themselves from searches by French or English cruizers under the orders or decrees.

Mr. Key, after observing the importance of the questions involved by these propositions, moved that the committee should rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The committee had leave granted; and then the house adjourned.

WAR OF WORDS.

Mr. LYON told the majority on Monday, that as they appeared to be determined on war, it would be prudent in them to select France as their enemy, for as there could be but few points of contact between France and us, it would of course be little more than a *war of words*, for which we are much better prepared than for any other sort of war. *Freeman's Jour.*

The following are the observations made by Commodore O'Brien, on the bill introduced into the state legislature, by Dr. Leib, for prohibiting the reading of foreign precedents in the courts of this commonwealth. Commodore O'Brien is a representative from the city of Philadelphia.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 6, 1809.

COM. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker—I am sorry the commercial part of the state has no representative in this house.

Mr. Speaker, if this bill is to be amended as has been proposed, you take the eyes out of your judges, and leave them blind tyrants: if this bill is not amended, you will throw all your commercial proceedings into confusion. The result of this will be, you will get your state chart into the squally latitudes.

I therefore, Mr. Speaker, caution this house not to steer after the top light of this rear admiral [Leib] from the county of Philadelphia. For, sir, so certain as you do, he will dash you on the shoals of Hatteras. There the ship Pennsylvania will bump her bottom out. I therefore request this house to heave all aback, and save the ship from this dangerous lee-shore. I caution this house against adopting the projects of this man. He [Leib] is hostile to commerce; as his courses aimed at, fully prove.—By strength of assertion, he wishes to convince you that these supposed defects must be removed. If a wart is on the face of a man, it must not be cut off without great precaution; for, sir, in cutting it off, depend upon it, you will soon be obliged to cut off the head also, else the whole body will mortify. So it is, sir, with our constitution and laws. In removing this wart, this great state doctor, would produce a mortification of the whole body politic.

I am surprized, that we shall follow all the schemes originating in the brain planets of the members from the county. It is evident that if the United States were to become *Chinesed*, this bill without the amendment, would be immaterial to me: but the object of it is, to aim a scythe at the commerce of this country.

If the United States were without commerce, of course we would have no intercourse with foreign nations—no foreign documents would be necessary in our courts. But as the merchant is the agent of the farmer, and the half-way agent between the farmer and other countries. This is what makes him a merchant; this is what puts him to the necessity of having sea-waggons; and I believe that *by this time* this house—this state—and therewith the United States, is sensible that when the sea-waggon is stopped at your wharves, the land-waggon is also becalmed. Therefore, sir, foreign commerce must produce foreign intercourse, and that must produce foreign documents.—This brings all maritime and commercial laws and usages, and documents into our maritime tribunals; if we are admitted or permitted to say we have had, or are to have any; and they cannot be excluded unless by the destruction of their usages. And are we prepared to be, by this man's schemes, made a perfect nation of Chinese? No gentlemen. Get out of this fog. Put light into your binnacle. Sound, explore, touch your compasses, and follow not this leader.

What is proposed in this bill, is to destroy your light-houses—to destroy the light and usages of nations, and leave us jumping in the dark. I follow no such water—[Dr. Leib said 'if the gentleman is permitted to go on in this way, I hope to have permission to reply.'—Capt. O'Brien said he was going to remark upon the amendment. The speaker said the gentleman from the city was out of order. He hoped gentlemen would confine themselves to the question, and avoid personal allusions.—Capt. O'Brien went on to ask the Speaker if it was out of order to read the first section of the bill. The speaker said it was not. Capt. O'Brien then read the section.] Sir, continued Capt. O'Brien, what is proposed, is to muzzle, and lash maritime tribunals—to render a lasting injury to merchants and underwriters, and I shall oppose it.

I was astonished to hear this subject treated as it has been by a gentleman from Northumberland [F. Evans.] What has his story about a string of fish, to do with the question? I hope sir, that we will not thus be trifled with, on a question of such importance—when the whole mercantile interest is at stake. The gentleman's case of the string of fish has nothing to do with the mercantile law and the law of nations.

Mr. OGLE, declared that from the observations made upon the subject, he doubted extremely the propriety of voting for the bill in its present shape. He thought it might materially affect the mercantile interest, and the merchants were a worthy class of citizens, and he would not wish to see their interests put in danger. He said he was a freeman, and would always stand straight in his shoes, even if he differed with political friends. He therefore moved that the bill be re-committed to a select committee. Which was agreed to.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF

The Germans of Pennsylvania.

When Mr. Findley, the Representative in Congress from Westmoreland, presented the memorial of his constituents against the EMBARGO laws—it was moved that the names of the petitioners should be read—and on its being observed that they were written in German, Mr. Fisk, a partizan of the administration, and a rejected candidate for the next congress, said it was unnecessary to read the names of men, who, as they could not write English, could not have understood what they had subscribed. Thus it is, that the moment honest men undertake to think for themselves, they are aspersed by the thorough-going partizans of ill . tten power.

[*Political Register.*

LOCKED JAW.

The *Newport Mercury*, a few days since, furnished the following article, for the benefit of mankind:—

Several years ago, during a conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady the Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel, observed, that when he was at the Island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark, that he had many cases of the Locked Jaw, and never lost a patient.—On enquiry of him as to the particular mode of treatment, in which he had been so successful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm Lye, made of Ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the arms and legs were dipped repeatedly into the Lye; and if a part of the body, which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part affected to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm Lye. In July last, Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon a craggy pointed spike, which perforated his boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture—the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation, recommended the warm Lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within 13 minutes the anguish was taken off; he went to bed slept quietly.—The application of Lye was made for ten successive days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day, Captain Gordon walked abroad.

THE ATTITUDE.

The favorite expression at Washington, to convey the idea of going to war, is, *changing the attitude of the nation.* Heaven knows it is time that the attitude should be altered.—We are in a state of disgraceful and degrading submission to the tyrant of the Land and the tyrant of the Sea, to the "Tyger and the Shark." It is impossible to give a better description of our present "attitude," than that which is to be found in GENESIS, Chap. xlix. 14, 15. "*Issachar is a strong ass, crouching down between two burdens: And he saw that rest was good, and the land that it was pleasant; and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute.*"

[*Freeman's Journal.*

Old Hofmog in the wigwam.—The democrats are in terrible trepidation because the new French chain, alias *the clincher*, will not stick to the arms and legs of the northern people. They begin to cry out one to another—"*What is to be done?* The embargo cannot "lie! the people will bear it no longer!—We "are not prepared for war—our money will "soon be expended, and the people will not "pay taxes. What is to be done!"

We do not presume to answer this question; but will venture to predict the course which will be taken. The embargo will be raised and the country will be placed, as near as it can be, in the situation it stood in November, 1807. We shall take a new start in the track marked out by the Federalists; our difficulties with foreign powers will be settled, and the country, will once more experience prosperity and happiness. Any other course would be certain destruction not only to the country but to the mad and blind leaders. Woe be to those who shall attempt to stir up an unnecessary war in the present state of things—this is as yet a government of the people—not a military despotism. [*Washington Federalist.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 1.

The assertion in the Aurora, that the Federalists in adjourning from the State-House, cheered P. Bond, Esq. is a deliberate and villainous falsedood. To prevent the deception operating at a distance, we merely state, that Mr. Bond's house, is directly opposite to the State-House yard, where the meeting was held

The Merchants of this city had already contributed liberally to the relief of the distressed Seamen of this city; but yesterday, after the close of the public business, a voluntary subscription of 700 dollars, was raised for this laudable purpose.—Who will dare deny, that the Merchants are the Sailors' best friends?

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

"*Havannah, Jan.* 8.—At last it has been decided by this government, that this port shall remain open as formerly to neutrals. This measure has been violently opposed by a certain class of the inhabitants, who have endeavoured to exclude neutrals, and even their ally, from a participation of the trade of this country.

"The productions of Spain and England will, we have every reason to believe be brought here now in abundance in vessels belonging to those nations; which will of course, in a great measure deter neutrals adventuring in any other than the articles of their own produce and manufactures, or such as cannot be obtained with facility by England and Spain.

"Our markets continues favorable for most articles of American produce; also those of France, and particularly of Russia and Germany.

"Sugar from 6 and 10 to 8 and 12 bitts per C.—Coffee 15 dolls.

The ships *Pacific* and *Mentor* are now ready, and only wait the orders of government. There is a report that the Hon. *John Quincy Adams* expects to return from Washington in a few days, and embark in the Pacific for England! Mr. Adams's sudden departure from home, was not known to his friends.—The call must have been pressing.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Advices from Petersburgh, Russia, state M. Daschkow, named consul to the United States, had sailed for some port on the continent, to embark for this country.

Important dispatches, by the Phillipsburgh, from Liverpool, reached Washington on Saturday. They are said to be favorable to this country, and that a communication would be made to Congress on Monday, enclosing a letter from Mr. Canning, in reply to Mr. Pinkney's letter of the 10th of Oct. Frequent conferences had lately taken place between Mr. Madison and Mr. Erskine.

Mr. John Quincey Adams is to be the new Secretary of War.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the New-York Evening Post.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Lake Ontario, in the county of Jefferson in this state, dated January 14th, 1809.

"The present measures of our administration are cutting off the last hope of our settlers here; and they will be the means of depopulating this new part of the country faster than either sword or famine. The most of the industrious enterprising young men will be in Canada within a month; and I was yesterday informed of eight or ten in this town, who have families, and as industrious men as any we have, who are determined to go next week, to spend the remainder of the winter and ensuing summer in the ashery and lumber business: and I verily believe, that one quarter of the remainder will follow before spring; and it will be the same in all this frontier; they will meet every encouragement to induce them to become actual settlers."

[This makes good Giles's words, that the embargo was laid on to benefit the farmers.—It has benefitted the sailors by driving them into the British navy, and now it begins to benefit the young settlers, by driving them into the British colonies.—*Ed.*]

From Boston, Jan. 26.

A number of wood vessels, which have discharged their loads, on several wharves at the North End, are now *detained* for want of such bonds as the new embargo law requires for granting a clearance to go home. Their bonds MUST be signed by *one* or more of the *owners* of the vessels, and alas, they reside 2 or 300 miles off.—In this predicament the poor fellows are detained at a considerable expense, and no little vexation; and the owners, though innocent of their remissness in the fulfilment of known laws, are put to an expense, that must render their trips an *expense* rather than a *profit* to them.

The letter in our last, from Providence, says the Boston Centinel, greatly exaggerated the proceedings in that town, respecting a vessel taking away, on Monday night, by some persons unknown, &c. We feel assured from knowledge of the correct inhabitants of Providence, although the last embargo act has justly excited their utmost indignation and abhorrence, yet legal and unconstituonal means only will be resorted to their relief.

Josiah Reed, Esq. inspector and surveyor of revenue, at Boston, has followed the patriotic example of Messrs. Lincoln, Weld, and Olney, by resigning his office.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Our files are overflowing with statements of the patriotic proceedings on the alarming state of public affairs.—In addition to others before on hand, we yesterday received copies of resolutions adopted by the delegates of twenty-three towns in the north district of Worchester: of the towns Wiscasset, Newbury, Rowley, Beverly, Northampton, Hadley, Springfield, Brewster, and Amesbury.—They are worthy the best days of New-England. [*Bos. Cen.*]

BOSTON, *Jan.* 30.

We understand that MICHAEL HODGE, esq. surveyor of the Port of Newburyport, has resigned his office.

SALEM, *Jan.* 24.

The first Step.—We understand the merchants of this town, whose vessels are loaded, have given the enormous bonds at the custom house, required by the new "EDICT," rather then unload; but at the same time have accompanied them with strong protests against the law and the executors of it.

Alarming!—We are credibly informed, that not many nights since, while the inhabitants were in fancied security in their houses, there was a large party of armed men seen passing on the highway, with fire-arms and other weapons of offence. They probably missed their object on that night; but if *one gun* had been fired, what horrid scenes would have ensued! We know not that our magistrates or the police of the town, have paid any attention to this alarming circumstance.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Annapolis, Jan.* 24.—This day, 2 of the transports with troops for New-Orleans, sailed from this place. While here, the citizens gave the officers a splendid ball, and treated them with every attenton due to the defenders of our liberty.—On leaving the port, they were saluted by capt. Muir's artillery, by order of the commander in chief, with 17 rounds.

"*Jan.* 25.—Yesterday, Gen. Wilkinson arrived here, and this morning he left town in high spirits, with the residue of the troops. On leaving the port, he was saluted by capt. Muir's artillery, by order of the Governor, with 17 guns.—*Balt. Am.*"

I WILL CONTRACT FOR

One or two thousand gallons of

HIGHWINES,

Payable in Salt or Cash,

Both delivered here by the first of April.

Or will exchange

Salt, for Whiskey or Flour.

Apply at the corner of Water and Market Streets, Pittsburgh.

F. B. HOLMES.

Feb. 14, 1809.

ESTIMATES.

The following is the estimate of the *ordinary* appropraition for the civil list and military and naval departments.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Civil Department.		
Legislature	230,225	
Executive	30,000	
Department of state	27,010	
Treasury department	75,127	28
War do	31,760	
Navy do	22,950	
General Post Office	16,955	
Compensation to Loan officers and their clerks	28,250	
Surveyor general's department	3,200	
Do. of Land south of the Tennessee and his clerks	3,200	
Officers of the mint	10,600	
Governments of the territories of the United States	44,850	
Demands unprovided for	2,000	
Judiciary	105,450	
Miscellaneous.		
Annuities and grants	860	
Military pensions	98,000	
Mint establishment	14,7000	
Light houses	93,744	19
Surveying department	16,240	
Miscellaneous claims	4,000	
Intercourse with foreign nations.		
Diplomatic	58,050	
Barbary powers	100,000	
Seamen	5,000	
Captures	6,000	
Military Establishment.		
Pay of the army	868,240	
Forage	64,624	
Subsistence	641,228	
Clothing	293,264	
Bounties and premiums	15,000	
Medical and hospital departments	45,000	
Camp equipage and transportation, &c.	270,000	
Ordnance department	65,000	
Purchasing horses, &c. for light dragoons	36,720	
Do. do. light artillery	15,000	
Forage for the horses of the light artillery	10,800	
Fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armouries	219,334	75
Purchasing maps, plans, &c.	2,500	
Contingent expences	50,000	
Salary to the clerks in military agents office and office of inspector of the army	3,500	
Indian Department.		
Annuities	6,000	
Transportation	13,000	
Pay of agents to promote civilization	48,000	
Surveying boundaries	4,000	
Visits to the seat of government	25,000	
Rations to Indians at different posts	24,000	
For the purpose of paying Jas. Powell, late collector of Savannah, etc.	27,621	80
Naval Establishment.		
Pay and subsistence	296,048	
Provisions	120,850	30
Hospital account	5,000	
Repairs of vessels	195,000	
Contingent expences	75,000	
Marine Corps.		
Pay and subsistence	160,832	70
Clothing	32,933	80
Military stores	1,354	
Hospital account	2,000	
Contingent account	14,005	
Navy yards, docks, etc.	60,000	
Ordnance	50,000	
Total amount	Dols. 4,808,377	18

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

THE BRICK FERRY HOUSE,

Above the ship yard.

On the premises are a Stone Quarry, and a good situation for a boat yard.—Likewise a convenient seat for a brewery. Terms of sale or rent made known by applying to

ANDREW WATSON,

On Grant's Hill.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1809.

Universalist Church Lottery.

30TH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prizes of 200 dollars—Nos. 2046 3519

Prize of 100 dollars—No. 5095

Prizes of 12 dollars—Nos. 1974 1547 1384 1442 2274 2844 3288 3541 4217 4561 4959 5184 5217 5711 5042 6690 7915 1939 7412 7389 7258 8886 8662 9737 9088 9691 9335 10974 10940 10346 10961 11972 11344 11391 11329.

Present state of the wheel.

1 Prize of		15000 dollars
1	of	10000
1	of	4000
1	of	2000
1	of	1000
3	of	500
5	of	400
3	of	300
10	of	200
31	of	100
61	of	50

Besides a number of 12 dollar prizes.

Tickets, only 11 dollars, but will soon be advanced in price.

Tickets in the above Lottery, also in the Bustleton and Smithfield, and Lehigh Navigation Lottery, now for sale by

HOPE & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1809.

LOTTERY

FOR THE

Encouragement of Useful Arts.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of $.1000—No. 94500*(1st drawn)

Prixes of $.100—Nos. 39099, 43160

Prizes of $. 50—Nos. 25207 128647 102356 188651 83896 162555 146855

Prizes of $. 20—Nos. 96962 120770 392604 111088 140553.

Prizes of $. 10—Nos. 184161 124026 159806 22215 88358 27090 28470 128358 43582 52648 34906 160628 183762 31501 40264 79420 37429.

Machines.

Nos. 13211 95379 11629 102270 136422 52727 85952 158288 18809 176453 61963 46823 70201 90497 188785 146704 32334 30795 52295 107717 196874 42169 46547 108045 170229 72421 79267 14739 136805 113869 18641 107159 90972.

Composition Rights.

Nos. 181954 96504 98513 145813 198306 133022 145661 107028 116237 142499 5047 82425 64523 191681 27298 29039 154194 30896 35810 150318 82900 129961 3984 29640 98362 87296 141850 111401 168550 181898 134185 128972 193381 98957.

* *Sold by HOPE & Co.*

Only four days more to draw this Lottery, and the capital prizes in the wheel, viz:—One of $.10,000, two of $.5,000, one of $.1000, and several of 100, 50, 20 and 10 dollars.

N. B. The above prizes may be gained by the purchase of a few Tickets at

Hope & Co's Lottery Office,

Between Second and Third Streets in Market Street, Pittsburgh.

TICKETS, at present, only two dollars, but will soon considerably advance in price.

Feb. 13, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

WILLOUGHBY'S Family Bible, with notes, explanations, and plates, folio.

Brown's self interpreting Bible, folio.

Collin's Bible, with elegant plates, 4to.

Carey's ditto.

New-York, Boston, and Edenburgh editions of ditto, folio, quarto, octavo, and duodecimo.

Pocket Bibles, Woodward's edition.

——— ditto in two volumes, neat binding.

Doddridge's Family expositor: or paraphrase, and version of the New Testament, with Critical notes, &c. &c. 6 vols. 8vo.

Orten's Expositor of the Old Testament, with devotional and practical reflections, for the use of families, 6 vols. 8vo.

Burden's history of the Holy Bible 2 vols. 8vo.

ditto Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the sacred Scriptures, 8vo.

Gasten's Scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians, forming a complete concordance of all the articles of faith and practice taught in the Holy Scriptures, 8vo.

Fleming's Fulfilling of the Scriptures, or an essay shewing the exact accomplishment of the word of God in his works performed and to be performed, containing some rare histories of the works and the servants of God in the Church of Scotland.

Hunter's sacred Biography, or the history of the Patriarchs, to which is added the history of Deborah, Ruth and Hannah, being a course of lectures delivered at the Scotts Church, London wall, 4 vols.

Primitive truth and order vindicated from modern misrepresentation: with a defence of Episcopacy, particularly that of Scotland, against the attack made on it by the late Doctor Campbell of Aberdeen, in his lectures on ecclesiastical histories, by the right Hon. John Skinner, to which is added a review of Doctor Haweis' Church history.

Sermons on the dignity of man, translated from the German of Zollikofer by the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F. R. S. 2 vols.

Some remarkable passages in the life of Col. James Gardiner, with an appendix relating to the ancient family of the Monroes of Foulis, by P. Doddridge, D. D.

Scotts vindication of divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

A companion of the festivals and fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, by John H. Hobart, A. M.

Harvey's meditations.

Willison's impartial testimony.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS

BY ZADOK CRAMER, PITTSBURGH, (PENN.)

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE:

IN WHICH IS COMPREHENDED,

A VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES,

In the Western parts of Pennsylvania.

BY JAMES WILSON.

THE advances of society in that part of Pennsylvania, which lies west of the Alleghany Mountains, have been surprising. Its population has increased with uncommon rapidity; agriculture, manufactures, commerce, intellectual and other refinements have almost kept pace with its advancing population; and a very great number of congregations, under the direction of the several branches of the Presbyterian church, have been formed.

These considerations render this part of the Union, an interesting object of enquiry. An attempt, however humble, to record the past and present state of Western Pennsylvania, relative to refinement and religion, is laudable. Though this small work is styled the *History of Jefferson College*, yet the author has endeavoured to trace the advances of science in the west, and its influence on society. In doing this, Jefferson College, in Cannonsburg, has been his meridian line. Its utility in the diffusion of science, merits this distinction. If this work shall add any thing to the respectability of the Western Country; the liberality of those who may be disposed to contribute towards its publication will not be thrown away.

Canonsburg, August 19, 1808.

The author of the work contemplated in these proposals is known to us; and we think that his integrity in recording the history of Jefferson College' and of literature in the Western Country may be depended upon: He has also been furnished with the best documents that could be obtained on the subject of which he writes.

Rev. Dr. John M'Millan,
Rev. Dr. James Dunlap,
Samuel Miller, A. M.

Conditions.

1. *This work shall be printed on good paper with a new type, in one duodecimo volume of about* 300 *pages.*

2. *The price to subscribers, substantially bound, one dollar.*

3. *Those who procure eight subscribers, and become respousible for the money, shall have one copy gratis.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at this office; at the office of the Tree of Liberty; at Drennan's store, Elizabeth-town; at Roberts's store, Canonsburg, at Brown's store, Greensburg; and at Zadok Cramer's bookstore, Pittsburgh. Those gentlemen who hold subscription papers, are requested to return them by the 10th of March, to Zadok Cramer, or John Roberts, merchant, Canonsburg.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th days of March next, for the purpose of settling their notes and accounts. Also, all those who have any claims against the estate, are desired to present them at the same time and place to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 10th, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Venango County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court has appointed the third Monday in March next for a hearing of me and my creditors, at the court in Franklin, where all persons concerned are desired to attend.

ELI GRANGER.

Warren, Feb. 4, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, &c. which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh. 1st Feb. 1808.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufacture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

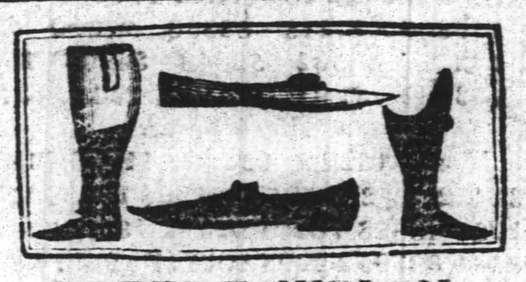
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara,*
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords, 28 yards,	37 1-2	Cts. per	piece.
Lacings, 18 do.	25		do.
Ploughlines, 24 do.	18 3-4		do.
Tarred Cordage	12 1-2		lb.
White do.	13		do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

ZADOK CRAMER

Has just received a few copies of the first volume of a work which ought to engage the attention of every farmer of taste in the United States, a work deserving a place in every scientific reader's library:

MEMOIRS OF THE
PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
AGRICULTURE:

Containing Communications on various subjects IN HUSBANDRY & RURAL AFFAIRS; TO WHICH IS ADDED *A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT* OF THE SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich, may be filled; and happiness and peace may be established throughout our borders."

OF this valuable institution the hon. judge Peters is president, and Dr. James Mease, secretary. Their labours are bestowed to the society for the good of the American people. The profits arising from the sale of the book they now present to the public, are to be applied to the funds for bestowing *Premiums* to artists, manufacturers, and farmers; for useful experiments in agriculture; for specimens of fine cloth, &c. &c. and as such it ought, and will, no doubt, be generously encouraged by an enlightened people.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land,

containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 12 1-2 cents.)
AT ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
THE
SPEECH OF JAMES MOUNTAIN, Esq.
IN DEFENCE OF
JAMES BELL,

Who was tried for MURDER, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Beaver, the 14th January, 1809.

This interesting speech is published for the *relief* of the family of Guyon Bell, deceased.

Jan. 18, 1809.

In pursuance of an order from the Honorable the Judges of the Court of *Common Pleas* of the County of Allegheny—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned session of the said Court, *for the trial of issues*, will be holden the third Monday, (the 20th) of February, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh—of which the *Petit Jury* of the last Court, the Constables and other officers of the peace within the County, are desired to take notice and give their attendance.

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 19th, 1809. }

N. DAVIDSON,

No. 229, *Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.*

Has just received and offers for Sale a general assortment of

COTTON GOODS,

TO WIT:—

CORDS, velvets and thicksetts,
7-8 calicoes and chintzes } handsome fashiona-
9-8 full chintz } ble patterns.
Cambric, jaconet and other British muslins
India muslins of every description
Sheeting ditto
Long and short yellow nankeens, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low.

Orders punctually executed and forwarded, payable 4 months after receipt of goods.

Philadelphia, *December* 25th, 1808.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s.* Tow Linen at 2*s.* and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a boot store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.